SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT WILL NOW SEND MESSAGES AS IF BY MAGIC.

Eighteen Thousand Phrases May Be Signalled on the Darkest

property-bought and puld for-of the Jour-nal. Now it is the property of the maxi-

HE simple but comprehensive system of signalling known as the International Code can be used by night as well as by day. The Journal has acquired the new process and demonstrated its complete practicability. Now it presents this boon to the maritime

The crucial test was made on Tuesday night. Two tugs, chartered by the Journal, were equipped for the experiments and steamed out to Sandy Hook, off which the Journal's system of night signalling was given a fair and exhaustive trial in the presence of a company of marine experts. It was proved, to the amazement of the onlookers, that the flags used in the inter-

The course was then laid to Scotland Lightship, whose lights shown dully, like two great red roses, above the weather

who was standing at

make them out.'

'em with the naked eye," exclaimed Captain Walter Brandow,

There go two more," shouted Captain Rhodle. "The other two were hoisted forward; this time they are aft. M. R. I

U NDER cover of darkness on Tuesday evening two stort set-going toes. The William B. Chapman and the William B. Chapman with the sold of for years to come construction and the sale of the color of the feedback of the will be seen to the whole vening from the will be seen to the whole vening the will be seen the whole the will be seen the will be seen the will

Grave Perils of the Sea Banished by

the Journal's Dis-

covery.

HERE is no doubt in my mind as to the practicability of the plan. After all the experiments that have been made, the simplicity of the only scheme that has met with any degree of success in the that has met with any degree of success in the way of night signalling by the international code is simply paralyzing. I must confess that I was as greatly surprised as anybody when I saw how clearly the signals stood out in

who was standing at the wheel.

A package of Coston lights was quickly opened, and one with a red band selected. It was fixed in the handle and a single blow set it burning. The carmine glare was at once distinguished on board the Chapman. Down came the checkered flag, and its companion with the band of white, sandwiched between strips of blue. The man at the halyards of the steamer knew by the red light from the tug that the signals had been seen and interpreted.

by the international code is simply paralyzing. I must contest that is anybody when I saw how clearly the signals stood out in the light, and when we got the red diashes from the Flint I was as much excited as though I had thought out the scheme myself.

Of course, being on the boat on which the experiment was made, I can only speak of what I saw from there, but it is my opinion that the scheme is perfectly reliable at a distance of two miles with the size of flags we had to night, and under the adverse conditions surrounding us. With larger flags and other improvements that might suggest themselves to those who use the system I presume signalling can be done as easily at night as it can in daylight.

It is a great thing for navigation. In our business it will be of inestimable value to us. We have always had trouble with our night signalling, and will lose no time in giving the new plan a practical trial, which will result, I am sure, in its adoption. I am particularly impressed with the plan because of the hard conditions under which the experiment was conducted. Fair weather experiments was conducted. Fair weather experiments of this character hardly convince, but the experiments carried on to alight overcame every obstacle known to markers almost, excepting fog.

J. S. F. McLEOD, Commander Chapman Fleet.

"Endeavor to send us a line."

In the Intense glare of the 2,500 candle-power searchlight on board the distant rug the red flag at the bottom "R" shone as brightly in the clear sky as did the two red bals off fire on board the Scotland "Hold on! now I see them. Never mind these poor signals with the clear sky as did the two red bals off fire on board the Scotland "Hold on! now I see them. Never mind these poor signals with the clear sky as did the two red bals off fire on board the Scotland "Hold on! now I see them. Never mind the cloar sky as did the two red bals off fire on board the Scotland "Hold on! now I see them. Never mind the cloar sky as did the two red bals off fire on board the Scotland "Hold on! now I see them. Never mind the cloar sky as about to be set off, however, the Chapman of this difficulty. Just as the light was ordered burned to apprise the people on the Chapman of this difficulty. Just as the light was about to be set off, however, the Chapman of this difficulty. Just as the light was about to be set off, however, the Chapman of this difficulty. The capture of the chapman of

And the man with the code translated board the tug from making out the colors, and a green Coston light was ordered by on one flag it is a hard matter to me

What They Think on Scotland Lightship.

REGARD the experiments I have witnessed in the matter of using the international code of signals at night as being of the very greatest importance to both the maritime and mercantile worlds. Hundreds, yes thousands, of lives have been lost because vessels blown on a lee shore at night could not signal intelligibly to those attempting a rescue, and millions or dollars' worth of property has been lost from the same cause.

Since seeing the Journal's experiments I am firmly convinced that it is not only possible, but easy to use the international code at night. What I have seen has convinced me that the principle involved is absolutely correct. I could read with my naked eye the signals displayed on the Chapman while she was more than a mile distant and while great masses of steam were continually passing in front of them. When the mechanical part of the system is perfected it will. I am convinced, be possible to read signals on the darkest and stormlest night at from two to three nilles and perhaps further.

The benefits that will accrue from such an innovation may be easily appreclated by every person who has anything to do with ships or shipping. Take my case out here on the Scotland Lightship, for instance. Supposing that during a hard blow I should get adult —an accident that has happened twice, already. I could notify the Sandy Hook station of my plight and help could be

Then, again I would be able to report incoming and outgoing vessels at night, a thing that owners and consignees would value highly. In a hundred every sailor in the world under the deepest obligations

HENRY HARRISON. Captalu Scotland Lightship,



on this question, which suggested itself

irst to the discovery likelf. It rests

"OF INGALGULABLE VALUE."

with international code flags at alght will be of incalculuble benefit to the merchant marine. It was a complete success. I witnessed

WALTER BRANDOW, Captain Tug Wallace B. Flint,

not long ago to the mind of a thoughtful

Why cannot fings be read at night

Why calmot hags be traced upon them from the deck of the ship signalling?
Simple? Of course. Nothing could be simpler. So simple, indeed, that the mind almost refuses to accept the knowledge that such a primitive idea had never occurred to any one before. So simple that, ere is the proposition in a naishell; very sengoing vessel carries the results of the International code, erewith to talk to other ships

wherewith to talk to other ships by day.

The best equipped of vessels have but the most rudimentary means of communicating with each other by night. Merchant vessels cannot even tell their own names.

Warships and the larger passenger stemmers are equipped with scarchlights. Even tramp steamers and large sniling vessels have their dynamos and could install scarchlights without heavy expense, smaller eraft can pagodace flare lights, which would serve just as well in an emergency.

To read code signals displayed by a vessel (1) from a vessel (1) by means of a flash light directed from the deck of B has been tried fruitlessly again and again. To read a signals by means of A's own flashight had never been tried mattitle Jaurnal tried it off the Hook.

Most people know what the International Code is, It was invented by the British.

of permutations. With a basis of eightee

FLYING THE FIRST SIGNAL ON THE CHAPMAN.

Enown contingencies of a "lafe on the ocean wave."

In the many they tried to overcome the night signalling difficulty by using the searchlight in connection with the Morse code—ong flashos and short flashes corresponding with the dots and dashes. But this system is slow, uncertain, and, worst of all, demands a corps of trained operators on each vessel. For speed, facility, simplicity and cheapness it does not begin to compare with the Journal's system of night signalling, so triumphantly exploited on Tuesday night.

Cold Work, Very.

It was not the most agreeable work, that signalling from the William E. Chapman, for there is little enjoyment in any outdoor work when the thermometer is cronching below the freezing point and the wind from the northwest, blowing almost a whole gale, smites one as with the edge of a keen knife. Yet, strange as it may seem, the men who

SANDY HOOK

NAVESINK

desiton. She can show colored his tell wind company she beut she cannot tell her mame, warn a sister ship, nor can the signal station on shore warn as lost a vocabulary of 18,000 (see phrases, embodying all the tingencies of a "life on the lights of the Flint were seen well in the state of the lights of the Flint were seen well in the state of the lights of the flight of the two

W-

THE GOURSE AT SEA.

which were illuminated by the brilliant

rays of an electric search light, pussed ontside Sandy Hook and followed the

course described by the doited line. The tug Flint, with the observers on

Hook, near the twin lights of Nave

The steamer Chapman, displaying flags of the international signal code,

Steam Was in the Way. Heading for Sandy Hook lightship the Chapman fell off a little, and the signal "Q. V. S." was run up forward, but the

"A PERFECT SUCCESS."

CONSIDER the experiments a Perfect success up to a mile or a mile and a half. The electric search light was too bright, and a the flags should be less transparent

The Journal has done a great serthis and other nations in demonstrating how easy it is for ships to ulght at sea, and with life-saving or

CAPTAIN HENRY RHODE, Steamship Croft, Arrow Line.

steam evidently obscured it. Then in the after halyards "C. P. B." was thrown the sharp wind. The first letter, with its red ball on a white pention, even through the vapor, was most distinct. So was the white square on a blue field in the second flag. But the "B." a simple red pennon, showed with startling distinctness. The observers, off across the spray and spune, saw it when they falled to see anything else.

A Startling Effect.

dered why the tog was signally, "Did you fall in with any man of war?" was passed on the port quarter. The search light, like on the port quarter. The search light, like a great phantom finger, pointed it out and made it as visible as though in daylight. Then it was dropped suddenly into darkness again, but in a few seconds a "flar up" was burned at the stranger's stern. The observer was taken off the lightship and then the Chapman signalled the Film that the return home would be begun. The little tug burned a light to show that she could rend the flag signals aright again, and both craft turned their bows homeward.

SHONE IN THE BLACKNESS.

How the Signals on the Chapman Were Read on Board the Flint Far, Far Away.

HERE goes the searchlight; hand me the glasses," and Captain Rhodle, of the Arrow Line, frained his eyes on the bright flash that Solendid bomes, all imp., Elmburst, L. I., 12 minutes from 34th at, ferry; easy terms.—Advi.



READING THE MESSAGES ON BOARD THE FLINT.